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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/396,888	09/16/1999	VICTOR A. RIVAS		8050

7590

11/13/2002

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EXAMINER

GRIER, LAURA A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2644

DATE MAILED: 11/13/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/396,888

Applicant(s)

RIVAS ET AL.

Examiner

Laura A Grier

Art Unit

2644

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 11-21 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 8-9 and 22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 5-7, 10 and 23-29 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 1-2, and 8-9** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ryll, U. S. Patent No. 5813990.

Regarding **claim 1**, Ryll disclose a pair of sport goggles that provides real time body monitoring information to user, wherein the information includes the heart rate of the user, which constitutes as a pair of eyeglasses for monitoring heart conditions (figure 1 and abstract); an infrared phototransistor for emitting light, which constitutes a LED; an infrared detector module for receiving light, which constitutes a photosensor (col. 5, lines 30-55, and figure 5); electronic circuitry (figures 1, 2 and 6 and col. 5, lines 57-65), and a battery, which indicates a power source (figure 2-reference 42). However, Ryll fails to specifically disclose a plurality of lighting emitting diodes on the glasses, and a plurality of photosensors on the glasses (herein, "LEDs and photosensors", respectively). The examiner maintains that such LEDs and photosensors were well known in the art.

Regarding the LEDs and photosensors, a phototransistor functions as a light emitting diodes for emitting light rays, and further a phototransistor may consist of two transistors, which constitutes a plurality of phototransistors and is parallel to a plurality of LEDs.

Art Unit: 2644

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Ryll by providing a phototransistor comprising two transistors indicating a plurality of LEDs to replace the infrared phototransistor for transmitting light pulses along with a plurality of infrared detectors to indicative of photosensors for receiving light pulses. Wherein, the practice of using lighting emitting diode and/or phototransistor to emit light and an infrared detector means or the like to sense the emitted light is a common practice in the art.

Regarding **claim 2**, Ryll discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). Ryll further discloses a battery, which constitutes a power supply.

Regarding **claim 8**, Ryll discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). Ryll further discloses an electronic display (48) for displaying the condition of the user (figures 6 and 7).

Regarding **claim 9**, Ryll discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 8). Ryll further discloses a display (48) for displaying a numerical representation of the condition of the user (figures 6 and 7).

3. Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ryll. and further in view of Vogt.

Regarding **claims 3 and 4**, Ryll discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Ryll fails to specifically disclose the power supply as a solar cell.

Regarding the solar cell, Vogt et al. discloses a pair of eyeglasses with a power supply consisting of at least one solar cell with a solar panel, and further Vogt discloses the solar cell in conjunction with a battery (col. 7, lines 20-33).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Ryll by providing a solar cell for the power source for the purpose of utilizing the readily available solar energy and converting it into electrical energy and thus making the device of Ryll energy efficient.

4. **Claim 22** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ryll.

Regarding **claim 22**, Ryll disclose a pair of sport goggles that provides real time body monitoring information to user, wherein the information includes the heart rate of the user, which constitutes as a pair of eyeglasses for monitoring heart conditions (figure 1 and abstract); an infrared phototransistor for emitting light, which constitutes a LED; an infrared detector module for receiving light, which constitutes a photosensor (col. 5, lines 30-55, and figure 5); electronic circuitry (figures 1, 2 and 6 and col. 5, lines 57-65); as well the infrared detector determines the change in the reflected light and thus transmits a signal to a ASIC control unit, wherein the heart rate is determined and/or measured. However, Ryll fails to specifically disclose a plurality of lighting emitting diodes on the glasses, and a plurality of photosensors on the glasses (herein, “LEDs and photosensors”, respectively). The examiner maintains that such LEDs and photosensors were well known in the art.

Regarding the LEDs and photosensors, a phototransistor functions as a light emitting diodes for emitting light rays, and further a phototransistor may consist of two transistors, which constitutes a plurality of phototransistors and is parallel to a plurality of LEDs.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Ryll by providing a phototransistor comprising two transistors indicating a plurality of LEDs to replace the infrared phototransistor for transmitting light pulses along with a plurality of infrared detectors to indicative of photosensors for receiving light pulses. Wherein, the practice of using lighting emitting diode and/or phototransistor to emit light and an infrared detector means or the like to sense the emitted light is a common practice in the art.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. **Claims 11-21** are allowed.
5. **Claims 5-7, 10 and 23-29** are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-29 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Art Unit: 2644

The applicant essentially argues that the prior art previously used does not teach the claimed invention. The examiner has provided another reference of prior art that discloses the concept and teaches the limitations of the claimed invention..

Citation of Pertinent Prior Art

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Amano et al., U. S. Patent No. 6126595, discloses a device for diagnosing physiological state and device for controlling the same.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Laura A Grier whose telephone number is (703) 306-4819. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30 am - 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Forester W. Isen can be reached on (703) 305-4386.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

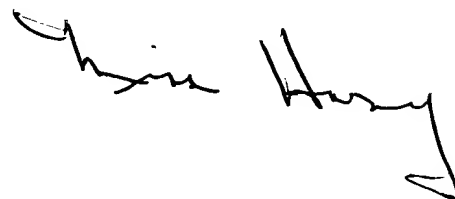
Art Unit: 2644

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,
Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding
should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

LAG

October 29, 2002



**MINSUN OH HARVEY
PRIMARY EXAMINER**